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10/717,776	11/20/2003	Hirohisa Yamaguchi	TI-36362	8388

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EXAMINER	
AGGARWAL, YOGESH K	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2622	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/717,776	Applicant(s) YAMAGUCHI, HIROHISA	
	Examiner Yogesh K. Aggarwal	Art Unit 2622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-43 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14, 16-27, 29-31, 33-37 and 39-43 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 15, 28, 32 and 38 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>04/26/2007, 11/20/2003</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____. |

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

1. Claims 1-6, 13, 14 and 33-37 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Haas et al. (US PG-PUB # 2004/0012810).

[Claim 1]

Haas et al. teaches a display system for transmitting and receiving picture or video images between one or more remote devices and a host display communicating on a UWB wireless network (Paragraphs 9, 11, 13, 27 and 28, figures 1-5, specifically figures 1 and 4), the display system comprising:

the host display (figure 1, combination of 104 and 110) comprising:

a display for presentation of the picture or video images (figure 1, projector screen 114,

Paragraph 14); and

Haas teaches a UWB network scheme being used (Paragraph 27) which inherently teaches a UWB image transceiver for wirelessly receiving the picture or video images for presentation on the display (e.g. Paragraph 14 and 27), and for selectively transmitting picture or video images based on receipt of an image selection request from one of the remote devices (Paragraphs 25 and 29 teach ordering images from the host display by the digital cameras); and

the one or more remote devices comprising:

a digital camera unit (figure 1, digital camera 102) for capturing a picture or video image

(Paragraph 11) and

Haas teaches a UWB network scheme being used (Paragraph 27) which inherently teaches a UWB image transceiver. Haas further teaches wirelessly receiving the picture or video images for presentation on the display (Paragraph 13 and 27), the one or more remote devices operable to wirelessly transmit captured picture or video images to the host display and to selectively receive picture or video images from the host display based on generating and transmitting the image selection request to the host display (Paragraphs 25 and 29 teach ordering images to the host display);

wherein one or more of the remote devices capture and transmit a picture or video image to the host display, and wherein upon receipt of an image selection request, the host display transmits the displayed image to the wireless video network, the image subsequently received by the requesting remote device on the network.(e.g. Paragraphs 29, 35-39, figures 3-5).

[Claim 2]

Haas teaches a UWB network scheme being used (Paragraph 27) which inherently teaches a UWB image transceiver, the one or more remote devices operable to wirelessly retransmit stored picture or video images to the host display and to selectively receive picture or video images from the host display based on generating and transmitting the image selection request to the host display (Paragraphs 25 and 29 teach ordering images to the host display). It would be inherent that a digital camera will inherently have a viewfinder or a display that acts as a viewfinder in order to confirm the image that is being captured.

[Claim 3]

Haas teaches wherein the digital camera unit of one or more of the remote devices is operable to capture live video images (Paragraph 9 discloses real time viewing of images).

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[Claim 4]

Haas teaches wherein the host display system and the remote device is operable to communicate and display the live video images (Paragraph 9).

[Claim 5]

Haas teaches wherein the host display and the one or more remote devices are operable to communicate using a UWB signal directly between one another exclusive of a wide area network (Paragraph 13 and 27).

[Claim 6]

Haas teaches wherein the host display is operable to directly upload and display the picture or video images from one of the remote devices (Paragraph 12 and figure 1 clearly shows that the combination of 104 and 114 is connected directly to remote devices).

[Claims 13 and 14]

Haas teaches wherein the host display comprises one of a PC and an LCD or video projector for display of one or more picture or video images uploaded from one of the remote devices (Paragraphs 12-14 and 28).

[Claim 33]

Haas teaches a wireless display device (figure 1, combination of 104 and 110) for displaying picture or video images on a host display, the image data received over a UWB wireless signal directly from a UWB remote device (Paragraphs 9, 11, 13, 27 and 28, figures 1-5, specifically figures 1 and 4), the wireless display device comprising:

the host display (figure 1, combination of 104 and 110) for presentation of the picture or video images; and

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Haas teaches a UWB network scheme being used (Paragraph 27) which inherently teaches a UWB image transceiver. Haas further teaches wherein the image transceiver selectively operable to transmit or receive the captured picture or video images over a UWB wireless signal directly communicating with a host display (Paragraph 13, 14, 27-29), the receiving of the picture or video images based on receipt by the host display of an image selection request from the wireless device (Paragraphs 25 and 29 teach ordering images to the host display);

wherein the remote UWB device captures and transmits the picture or video images to the wireless display device, and wherein upon receipt of an image selection request, the wireless display device transmits the displayed picture or video images directly over a UWB wireless signal to the requesting UWB remote device (e.g. Paragraphs 29 and 30 teaches upon image ordering form one or another participant is accessed remotely or locally).

[Claim 34]

Haas teaches viewing images remotely on a projector which is read as a television (Paragraph 14).

[Claims 35 and 36]

Haas teaches wherein the host display comprises one of a PC and an LCD or video projector for display of one or more picture or video images uploaded from one of the remote devices (Paragraphs 12-14 and 28).

[Claim 37]

Haas teaches wherein the host display is a video projector that is substantially larger display than the display of the wireless device (Paragraph 14).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 7-12, 26, 29 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haas et al. (US PG-PUB # 2004/0012810) in view of Kim (US Patent # 6,535,239).

[Claim 7]

Haas fails to teach wherein the host display is operable to directly upload and display the picture or video images from one of the wireless telephones. However Kim teaches a wireless communication device that has the functionality of a camera as well as telephone and is used to upload the images to a remote device as shown in figures 4c and figure 4e (col. 6 line 50-col. 7 line 7).

Therefore taking the combined teachings of Haas and Kim, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to have used the wireless telephone to upload images to the host display of Haas in order to have a device that is multifunctional and has the increased capability of functioning as a phone and a camera.

[Claim 8]

Haas fails to teach wherein the one or more remote devices are one or more wireless telephones. However Kim teaches wherein the remote device is a wireless communication device having an audio and video communication capability and is therefore considered a wireless telephone (col. 4 lines 7-31, col. 5 lines 26-62, figures 1-3). Therefore taking the combined teachings of Haas

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and Kim, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to have wherein the remote device is a wireless communication device as a wireless telephone in order to have a device that is multifunctional and has the increased capability of functioning as a phone and a camera.

[Claim 9]

Kim teaches wherein one or more of the wireless telephones is operable to receive the picture or video images directly from another of the wireless telephones (col. 4 lines 7-31, col. 5 lines 26-62, figures 1-3). Haas teaches using a UWB signal (Paragraph 27).

[Claim 10]

Kim teaches wherein one or more of the wireless telephones have a digital camera unit, the wireless telephone operable to transmit the picture or video images (col. 4 lines 7-31).

[Claim 11]

Kim teaches wherein one of the wireless telephones is operable to receive and display the picture or video images captured by the digital camera unit downloaded directly from a remote device (col. 4 lines 7-31, col. 5 lines 26-62, figures 1-3, as shown in figure 4c col. 6 line 50-col. 7 line 7). Haas teaches a host display transmitting and receiving images using a UWB signal (Paragraph 27).

[Claim 12]

Kim teaches wherein one of the cellphones is operable to directly download and display the picture or video images using the UWB signal directly from another of the wireless telephones (col. 4 lines 7-31, col. 5 lines 26-62, figures 1-3). Haas teaches using a UWB signal (Paragraph 27).

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[Claims 26 and 31]

Haas teaches a wireless device (digital camera 102 as shown in figure 1) for communicating picture or video images over a UWB wireless signal (Paragraphs 9, 13, 14 and 27), the wireless device comprising:

a digital camera unit (figure 1, digital camera 102) for capturing the picture or video images (Paragraph 11). Haas teaches a UWB network scheme being used (Paragraph 27) which inherently teaches a UWB image transceiver. Haas further teaches wherein the image transceiver selectively operable to transmit or receive the captured picture or video images over a UWB wireless signal directly communicating with a host display (Paragraph 13, 14, 27-29), the receiving of the picture or video images based on receipt by the host display of an image selection request from the wireless device (Paragraphs 25 and 29 teach ordering images to the host display);

and wherein upon subsequent receipt of an image selection request from the wireless device or another wireless device, the host display retransmits the displayed image to the requesting wireless telephone over a UWB wireless signal (e.g. Paragraphs 29 and 30 teaches upon image ordering form one or another participant is accessed remotely or locally).

Haas fails to teach wherein the wireless device is a telephone having a local display for local presentation of the captured picture or video images and wherein the wireless device captures the picture or video images for display on the local display.

However Kim teaches a wireless communication device having an audio and video communication capability and is therefore considered a wireless telephone having a local display 36 used for local presentation of the picture or video images (col. 4 lines 7-31, col. 6 line 50- 56,

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figure 1 and 4c). Kim further teaches that the wireless communication device is used to upload the images to a remote device as shown in figures 4c and figure 4e (col. 6 line 50-col. 7 line 7).

Therefore taking the combined teachings of Haas and Kim, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to have wireless device is a telephone having a local display for local presentation of the captured picture or video images and wherein the wireless device captures the picture or video images for display on the local display in order for the user to confirm the quality of images before the images are stored.

[Claim 29]

Haas teaches wherein the host display is a video projector that is substantially larger display than the display of the wireless device (Paragraph 14).

4. Claims 16-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haas et al. (US PG-PUB # 2004/0012810), Kim (US Patent # 6,535,239) and further in view of Heberling (US PG-PUB # 2003/0214967).

[Claims 16, 19, 21 and 24]

Haas teaches a wireless device for directly communicating picture or video images over a UWB wireless signal with a host display (Paragraphs 9, 11, 13, 14 and 27) that receives images remotely and is therefore a television, the wireless device comprising:

Haas teaches a UWB network scheme being used (Paragraph 27) which inherently teaches a UWB image transceiver;

wherein one of the wireless devices captures and transmits the picture or video images to another wireless device or a host display, and wherein upon receipt of an image selection

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request, the host display transmits the displayed picture or video images directly over a UWB wireless signal to the requesting wireless device (e.g. Paragraphs 29, 35-39, figures 3-5).

Haas fails to teach wherein a display for local presentation of the picture or video images. However Kim teaches a wireless communication device that has a local display 36 used for local presentation of the picture or video images (col. 4 lines 7-31, col. 6 line 50- 56, figure 1 and 4c).

Therefore taking the combined teachings of Haas and Kim, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to have a display for local presentation of the picture or video images in order for the user to confirm the quality of images before the images are stored.

Haas in view of Kim fails to teach wherein the wireless device is selectively operable to receive or transmit the picture or video images over a UWB wireless signal directly communicating with another wireless device based on receipt of an image selection request from the receiving wireless device.

However Heberling teaches wireless devices 321-325 that are directly connected to each other and to a piconet coordinator 310 and may be a camera, personal data assistant or other personal wireless device over a UWB network (figure 3, Paragraphs 2 and 10). It is noted that a personal wireless device also includes a cellular telephone or any other kind of wireless phones as taught in Kim and implicitly taught in Heberling. Heberling further teaches that each device 310, 321-325 may send one or more packets of data, and may request an acknowledgement frame indicating that the packet was successfully received.

Therefore taking the combined teachings of Haas, Kim and Heberling, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art to have been motivated to have wireless device is selectively

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operable to receive or transmit the picture or video images over a UWB wireless signal directly communicating with another wireless device based on receipt of an image selection request from the receiving wireless device in order to transmit the image signals from one point to other successfully.

[Claims 17 and 22]

Kim teaches wherein one of the wireless telephones is operable to receive and display the picture or video images captured by the digital camera unit downloaded directly from a remote device (col. 4 lines 7-31, col. 5 lines 26-62, figures 1-3, as shown in figure 4c col. 6 line 50-col. 7 line 7). Haas teaches a host display transmitting and receiving images using a UWB signal (Paragraph 27). Heberling teaches wireless devices 321-325 that are directly connected to each other and to a piconet coordinator 310 and may be a camera, personal data assistant or other personal wireless device over a UWB network (figure 3, Paragraphs 2 and 10).

[Claims 18 and 23]

Kim teaches a wireless telephone having a microphone 25 and speaker 26 for two-way audio communications with another wireless device (col. 4 lines 7-23). Heberling teaches wireless devices 321-325 that are directly connected to each other and to a piconet coordinator 310 and may be a camera, personal data assistant or other personal wireless device over a UWB network (figure 3, Paragraphs 2 and 10). It is noted that a personal wireless device also includes a cellular telephone or any other kind of wireless phones as taught in Kim and implicitly taught in Heberling.

[Claims 20 and 25]

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Haas teaches wherein the host display is a video projector that is substantially larger display than the display of the wireless device (Paragraph 14).

5. Claims 27 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haas et al. (US PG-PUB # 2004/0012810), Kim (US Patent # 6,535,239) and further in view of Liu (US PG-PUB # 2004/0061773).

[Claim 27]

Kim teaches a wireless telephone having a microphone 25 and speaker 26 for two-way audio communications with another wireless device (col. 4 lines 7-23). Haas in view of Kim fail to teach if the wireless communication device is a cellular device communicating with a display device. However Liu teaches an ITTDC (An Image Transceiving Telephone with Integrated Digital Camera 40) communicating with an electronic device 80 (figure 1) having a display. Therefore taking the combined teachings of Haas, Kim and Liu, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to have a cellphone devices communicating with a display device in order to have a device with multifunction capability that can capture images as well as communicate voice and video wirelessly.

[Claim 30]

Haas teaches viewing images remotely on a projector which is read as a television (Paragraph 14). Haas in view of Kim fail to teach if the wireless communication device is a cellular device communicating with a display device. However Liu teaches an ITTDC (An Image Transceiving Telephone with Integrated Digital Camera 40) communicating with an electronic device 80 (figure 1) having a display. Therefore taking the combined teachings of Haas, Kim and Liu, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to

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have a cellphone devices communicating with a display device in order to have a device with multifunction capability that can capture images as well as communicate voice and video wirelessly.

6. Claims 39-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haas et al. (US PG-PUB # 2004/0012810), Odman (US PG-PUB # 2003/0140296) and further in view of Liu (US PG-PUB # 2004/0061773).

[Claim 39]

Haas teaches a method of communicating picture or video images over a UWB wireless signal directly between a camera and a host display (104 and 110) of a display system (Paragraphs 9, 11, 13, 27 and 28, figures 1-5, specifically figures 1 and 4), the method comprising:

storing the picture or video images in a host memory of the host display; accessing the host memory; and displaying the picture or video images on the host display (image utility 316 stores the images uploaded from the cameras, Paragraphs 21, 32, 33 figures 3 and 5).

Haas fails to teach transmitting an initial access request, waiting for readiness of the host from the camera to the host display and transmitting an acceptance for the upload, requesting an upload of the picture or video images.

However Odman teaches that a device generates a request signal to the coordinator 310 of an existing network 300 and sends a request for association to the coordinator 310 of the network 300 and awaits an eventual reply from the coordinator 310 (Paragraphs 171, figure 10). Odman further teaches that while in the wait state 1020 the device 320 receives a correct response frame to its association request, then a correct-reply transition occurs indicating a successful stop to the operation of the state machine (Paragraph 172). Odman also teaches that a

coordinator device assigns a particular time slot for each transmitter-receiver pair for transmission of information between them (Paragraph 33).

Therefore taking the combined teachings of Haas and Odman, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to have transmitting an initial access request from the host display to the cellular telephone, an acceptance for the upload; waiting for readiness of the host from the camera to the host display and transmitting an acceptance for the upload and uploading the picture or video images over the UWB wireless signal to the host using a UWB time-slot assigned by the host in order to reduce the time it takes to process image data by the host display from the video cameras.

Haas in view of Odman fail to teach cellphone devices communicating with a display device. However Liu teaches an ITTDC (An Image Transceiving Telephone with Integrated Digital Camera 40) communicating with an electronic device 80 (figure 1) having a display. Therefore taking the combined teachings of Haas, Odman and Liu, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to have a cellphone devices communicating with a display device in order to have a device with multifunction capability that can capture images as well as communicate voice and video wirelessly.

[Claim 40]

Haas teaches transmitting an image download request to the host display from a requesting camera, requesting a download of the picture or video images currently displayed on the host display (Paragraphs 25 and 29 teach ordering images to the host display); receiving and storing the picture or video images in a local memory of the requesting camera; accessing the local memory; and displaying the picture or video images on a local display of the requesting camera

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(Paragraph 27, wherein it would be obvious that the images received are stored and received in the local memory of one or more requesting cameras). Odman teaches waiting for an acknowledgement ; transmitting to the requesting cellular telephone, the acknowledgement for the download; downloading the picture or video images over the UWB wireless signal to the requesting cellular telephone using a UWB time-slot assigned by the host (Paragraphs 171, 172, 33). Liu teaches an ITTDC (An Image Transceiving Telephone with Integrated Digital Camera 40) communicating with an electronic device 80 (figure 1) having a display.

[Claim 41]

Haas teaches wherein the downloading of the picture or video images from the host is simultaneously downloaded to one or more requesting cameras (Paragraphs 36-38). Liu teaches an ITTDC (An Image Transceiving Telephone with Integrated Digital Camera 40).

[Claim 42]

Haas teaches a storage memory for a digital camera for storing images (Paragraph 27) wherein it would be obvious that the images received are stored and received in the local memory of one or more requesting cameras. Liu teaches an ITTDC (An Image Transceiving Telephone with Integrated Digital Camera 40).

[Claim 43]

Haas teaches capturing the picture or video images using a digital camera unit prior to transmitting the initial access request from the cellular telephone to the host display (Paragraphs 27-28, figure 4). Liu teaches an ITTDC (An Image Transceiving Telephone with Integrated Digital Camera 40).

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Allowable Subject Matter

7. Claims 15, 28, 32 and 38 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

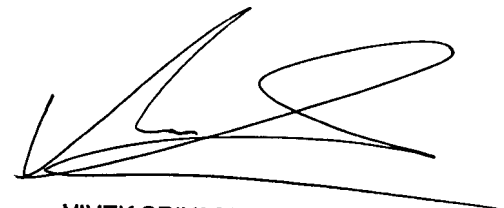
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yogesh K. Aggarwal whose telephone number is (571) 272-7360. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:00AM-5:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vivek Srivastava can be reached on (571)-272-7304. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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YKA
May 13, 2007



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